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AGRICULTURAL.

AN ADDRESS,

Before the Essex Agricultural Society, at Topsfield, September 27, 1838, at their Annual Cattle Show.

By LEONARD WITHINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,—

The cardinal doctrine of revelation, by which faith is said to be necessary to salvation, is not so peculiar to christianity as either divines or infidels have been disposed to make it. It is a general law of our moral existence, that whatever we purpose should be the development of some inward idea, some plan, some conception, which leads to prosperity or disappointment, according as it is founded in truth or in error. In a rational being, there must always be some thinking before their is acting. The most superficial and impetuous always form some plan; and as the eye directs the mind, so the mind must always lead our material faculties. Hence man becomes the creature of faith. He acts by faith because he has the powers of reason. He foresees, or thinks he foresees the direction of the road before he pursues it. True faith is faith in the truth; and, as there is truth in all the other pursuits of life as well as religion—blessings to be foreseen before they are gained, and appreciated before they are sought—hence it comes to pass that faith is the source of practice in all the pursuits of life; in war; in peace; in arts; in sciences; in taking a journey, or crossing the ocean; in coloring a picture, or shaping a statue; in tilling a field, or in raising a flower;—wherever the inward idea must go before the outward manifestation, there man is and must be, the creature of faith; and it is by his faith that he procures his temporal as well as his eternal salvation.

Faith, in all other things as well as religion, may be considered as consisting of two parts: First, a foresight of the truth, and, secondly, the CONFIDENCE we have in that truth as the fountain of our well-being. We sometimes use faith as expressing a naked assent to truth; and sometimes we throw the stress and meaning on the ardor, the confidence, the energy of action, which the truth, when seen to be important, is found to inspire. Both these ingredients, you are aware, go to make our notion of theological faith. But it is exactly so with respect to faith in other things. No man ever acted with energy, the parent of success, in any pursuit, who did not first suppose that he saw the truth inspiring his activity, and did not believe in its vast importance to his own welfare, or that of mankind. We must see the golden apple on the highest bough of the tree; we must believe in its worth and attainability before we shall climb to reach it. Take the case of Columbus as an illustration. He had formed in his mind the great idea of a Western continent; he had a vivid conception of the splendor of the discovery, could it once be made; and he added a third ingredient, that he himself was the chosen instrument to make it. With this complex idea burning in his mind and heart, he chased his object through the tardy courts of princes; through the broken promises of an illiberal patronage; through every discouragement that envy and opposition could throw in his way. In vain did the tempest arise; in vain did his little, miserable ships totter on these a; in vain did the unknown ocean spread out its everlasting breadth of waves and skies; in vain did men conspire against him; and even his faithful needle, as if it had caught their treachery, wandered from the pole;—the light within was still shining; the bright conception was still strong in his mind. Neither his assent to the truth, nor his confidence in it, were for a moment lost; and we may say of him, as of many a poor sinner in a more important case, that *his faith made him whole.* O happy is that man, who, in a world of error, has seized some invisible truth, some immortal principle, on which his mind can rest and roll, like the world on its axis; and find in it a guiding light to safety and happiness amidst the prejudices and dissentions of mankind.

We are republicans; and republicanism is acting out some great idea which is the inward object of our FAITH.

We read in the bible that the Israelites were commanded, if they made an altar to God *they should not make it of hewn stone—if they lifted up a tool upon it, it was polluted;* they were not to go up with steps upon it. What is this altar, but the central idea of the national system made visible? a material form, always to remind them of the religious simplicity, which they were ever to have in view. Every nation may be said, in some sense, to have such an alter erected; an altar, which they are always to contemplate and before which they should constantly kneel when they ask their choicest blessings from Heaven. Had a national altar stood in Greece, so far from being composed of *unhewn* stone, the wonderful art of the statuary would have been especially lavish upon upon it; it would have been an emblem of that supreme devotion to beauty, for which that people were distinguished, and which was at once their glory and their ruin. Had it been in Rome, it might have been of *unhewn* stone, indeed, but the helmet and the shield would have hung around it; the triumphal arch might have led the suppliant to its base; the trumpet might have sounded, whilst its smoke was ascending, and even the blood of human victims might have tinged its horns. We too have our altar, erected with the same simplicity; that is, our whole system is the unfolding of a predominant idea, the inheritance from the past, which we are to contemplate and carry to perfection. Our success depends on the purity with which we preserve the altar, and the ardor with which we worship before it. Though the altar be plain, and even homely, we must see in it an earthly—a celestial beauty; and tread the turf around it with sacred feelings of reverence and love. We must believe, when we offer our simplest, republican sacrifices, the smoke of our native incense will not be rejected by God.

Yes—to be a good republican it needs faith; it is necessary for the prelusive experiment. It is well known, for ages past, the MASSES of men have been rising. Ever since the establishment of corporations and boroughs in the middle ages, in every political convulsion, the result has been to increase the influence of the many and diminish the oppression of the few. Our Government is one of the last efforts of these long operating causes; it was established, not for a few families, not for a titled aristocracy, nor for a king, but for him that drives the chisel and him that holds the spade; and it supposes the possibility of that dubious and much-doubted attainment in human nature,—that he, who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, may yet be a thinking being; choose his own religion and make his own laws, as well as obey them. History perhaps has very little to produce this faith of which we have been speaking. Our brightest visions must be borrowed from the future. Our hopes are founded on what man *may be;* not on what he *has been.* We read, it is true of ancient republics; but they resemble us only in a generic name. There never was a republic that WENT FOR MAN; or was founded on the rights of man. They all formed a conventional idea of the citizen; and never went for that inheritor of will and reason, that responsible being, who derives his immortal gift from, and is accountable chiefly to God. Why should we be forever talking of Athens and Rome; of Athens with its 20,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves; of Rome, not only with its slaves, but with its myriad of idle citizens, fed from the public treasury;* and where we are told, even before the age of Cicero, there were not more than 2000 citizens who had what might be called an estate.† Were these republics founded on the rights of man? Were their partial experiments, when fully unfolded, calculated to produce much confidence in our own?

The soul must animate the body; the plan must go before the execution; the theory must guide the action; and confidence in what is possible and true must inspirit the perseverance that leads to success. We often hear it lamented that so many evils should mar the beauty of our rising morn. Ah, these clouds! these fogs; these curtains of darkness over the rising sun! The mob; the radical; the pupular delusion; the impracticable plan and the still more absurd execution; the libel; the inflammatory press; the sage that will not write and the fool that will; the midnight cau-

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* The number of slaves at Athens is somewhat uncertain, as it is attested to, not by cotemporary but later authors; at Rome they never dared to enumerate them; in both places the right of suffrage was partial; and at Rome, when least partial, led to ruin.

† See Cicero De Officiis, Book II. Sec. 21. It was the speech of a very moderate tribune in the age of Gracchus, *non esse in civitate duo millia hominum, qui rem haberent.* It might have been an *electioneering* speech.

cus and the premature nomination; the demagogue in office and the general spread of political corruption; a surplus revenue in the midst of national bankruptcy; and the dreadful shakings of credit in the commercial world; the jealousies between the opposite parts of our republic; the justling of the wheels in our delicate and complex machine; all these are evils—earthquakes, which shake our moral ground; and yet it seems to me the *chief* evil of these mortifying calamities is not seen. The chief evil is, that they go to destroy that confidence in the permanency of our institutions, which is of itself a part of their spirit. Every bad election; every wild experiment; every mob in a great city; every act of political injustice, tends to destroy that FAITH which is at once the spring of our activity and the source of our salvation. If I can discern aright the signs of the times, we are now in danger from a wide-spreading skepticism respecting the stability of republican institutions and even the value of liberty itself. It is the dry-rot, which has seized the beams of the building, from the sills to the ridge-pole; and however silent in its progress, is seen in its mortal effects. It is astonishing how many are infected with this criminal distrust. It quenches all enthusiasm; it destroys all principle; it leads to political corruption; it makes parties a mere contest for place; in a word, it cuts off the stream of action in its head-spring, and leaves to the citizen, in his prospects, a dreary and fountainless waste. Alas! this political infidelity has crept from heart to heart, until it has become more extensive than we allow ourselves to confess. How different is this spirit from that of the last generation! Then all was credulity, principle, confidence, enthusiasm. Every oration, on the Fourth of July, was filled with the most fulsome promises. A great empire! A free people! An intelligent majority! Wise rulers! The best of laws! A new example! An imitating world!! Such were the first visions of a new-born nation. Now the note is entirely changed. Presumption has been followed by despair; and it is to be feared, that as some disastrous facts have weakened the principle, so the weaker principle may produce new facts, still more disastrous, until exertion ceases and Liberty is lost.

The cures of these evils are many; but a very important one must come from a well-prized and well-regulated *agriculture*.

Society has often been compared to a pyramid, which owes its durability not only to solid materials, but to its skilful shape. Agriculture is the base; the ground is the fruitful mother of the best of our comforts. And it is necessary, for the welfare of any nation, that the majority of its citizens should follow the profession of tilling it. It produces the raw material. Thence come the bread and meat and wool, which nourish and clothe our bodies. It is the silent steward of the Great Father of nature, offering a kind of temporal omnipresence to the solicitations and wants of its inhabitants; various in its gifts; permanent in its location; reasonable in its restitutions and most just in its rewards.* No man that was willing to cultivate the earth and thence derive his support by the sweat of his brow, ever perished by hunger; and no nation, whose citizens kept the ranks of this profession proportionably supplied, was ever known to perish by wars or treasons, or commercial confusions; by banks or bankruptcy; by discontents and factions within; or by invasions and foes from abroad. Not that following agriculture is itself a virtue or forsaking it essentially a vice; but a due replenishing of this employment is an indication of a healthful state in the public sentiment. It shows that the foundation of the mountain is broad; and that the top thereof, though lofty, may alike defy the electric fires and the sweeping winds of the summer and the winter cloud.

Such is the imperfect character of our most solemn investigations and so greatly are we blinded by party spirit and passion, that whenever we are called (as we think) to oppose and overthrow any public institutions, we inflame our zeal by exposing all their defects and allowing none of their excellencies. Never was there a revolution when the merits of a conquered dynasty were carefully estimated by the victorious party. Even in institutions where the balance of evils is on the whole great, it is always found, when they are abolished, that some unthought of benefit, is lost, by a removal; nor is it until long after the excitement of the change is passed away that mankind can foot the account and fairly estimate the exact magnitude of their loss and gain.

So it was in our American revolution. We rejected the institutions of Great Britain. We threw off those aristocratic chains, they were binding upon us. We altered the foundations of society; and liberty started on a new career of more daring experiments. She was wider in her sweep; deeper in her franchises; more radical in her maxims. She professed to comprehend all men in her offered privileges and blessings. It was freedom in manners as well as in laws; her powerful sun, now in the meridian, was to melt away the last floe of restrictive ice and set every human creature on the career of wisdom as the waves dance together on the sea in equal space and freedom. But it is now found that this universal *enterprise* has its evils. There is danger, that the necessary professions should not be kept full; that multitudes should forsake the plough for the pen; that the splendid professions should be chosen rather than the useful:—I have some suspicion that, in our present constitution of manners, even the multitudes of colleges in New England may be an evil; certainly no man should hope to hide his laziness under a pretended love for literature and religion.

In in the old system of *casts*, whether seen in its severity as it was established in the East, or mitigated as found in the Gothic governments of later Europe, there was a latent purpose, which they accomplished by establishing and we lose by abandoning them. Perhaps we ought not to contend for the son's following the profession of his father invariably, as in ancient Egypt. But perhaps also the passes to distinction may be too free and be no test of exertion or ability. At any rate, it is no libel on modern liberty to say, with all her blessings, she mixes some evils; and one is her influence on the professions. In the universality of her invitations she may inspire too many with a fatal ambition. The prizes may be too few, the candidates too many. If a man can trade or acquire the learned professions without the check of a previous capital, or, as an offset, without the exhibition of great industry and abilities, why of course freedom opens the door to desperate experiments. These must fail; and the private ruin must finally shake the government. It is like opening the doors of a privileged assembly to a promiscuous crowd—there will be a rush. The inverted cone of Society, instead of standing on its natural base, will tremble and spin on its almost pointed top.

(To be continued.)

* *Justissima tellus*, is Virgil's fine expression. II Georgic. 460 line.

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

DICTIONARY OF TERMS USED IN AGRICULTURE,

AND IN THE SCIENCES MOST INTIMATELY CONNECTED WITH ITS ADVANCEMENT.

(Continued.)

Air. In a state of purity, air consists of nitrogen and oxygen, in the proportion of 76 of the former and 23 of the latter, but as it exists in the atmosphere, it contains about one part in 500 of carbonic gas, and also aqueous vapor in the form of an elastic fluid, the proportion varying from the merest trifle, to 11 grains in a cubic foot. Air acts a most important part in the processes of germination, and subsequent vegetation, not only furnishing the oxygen required to decompose the carbonic gas consumed by the plants, but the most of the gas itself. The water held in the air is also easily parted with, and hence the great advantage of aeration or frequently stirring the earth, to bring its particles in contact with the atmosphere. A square foot of earth in a solid form exposes but a small surface to the action of the air, and hence absorbs from the atmosphere but little; pulverise this mass, and the surface exposed to the action of the air is increased a million fold, and its powers of absorption from the atmosphere in the same proportion. This shows the absurdity of those who refuse in hot dry weather to stir the earth around plants under the apprehension that it will render them more dry. Multiplying the absorbing surface by stirring the earth is the only way of obtaining the moisture which in greater or less quantities always rises in the atmosphere.

Albumen. A colorless insipid fluid, coagulating at a heat of 120°, existing in the leaves, juices, and fruits of most plants, but most abundant in animal products. The white of eggs is nothing but pure albumen, and the blood contains large quantities of the substance. Its principal use in domestic economy, is in clarifying or cleansing fluids; such as sugars, &c. for which purpose it is unrivalled. Milk contains albumen, and hence is sometimes used for cleansing syrup, but it is inferior to the white of eggs. These, carefully incorporated with a fluid when cold, and then submitted to a coagulating heat, will lift all impurities to the surface, where they can be easily taken off by skimming. Albumen is more abundant in the bark of the red or slippery elm, than in any other vegetable product, hence its value for medicinal purposes. Albumen is composed of carbon 52, oxygen 23, hydrogen 7, and nitrogen 15.

Alburnum. Wood of trees is usually composed of three distinct parts; the pith or central part, having a loose spongy texture; the heart-wood, the most durable and valuable part of the tree; and the sap wood or alburnum. This last is usually whiter than the heart-wood, is more porous, and through it the circulation of the sap is principally performed. It is the soonest attacked by the borer or powder post, and in exposed situations is always first to decay.

Alcohol. The purely spirituous part of all liquors. It is the product of vinous fermentation, and can

be derived from all substances capable of such fermentation. It is the intoxicating principle of liquors, and few nations have been found so rude as not to have found some means of producing it. Alcohol is produced principally by the distillation of wine, molasses, and grain. The product of the first is brandy, the second rum, and the third whiskey or gin. Alcohol is of much use in the arts, but it has, by its general use, produced a most unhappy effect on the happiness and morals of multitudes. Perhaps greater quantities of distilled spirits are used by the nations that border on the Baltic than in any other part of the world, and here they are principally produced from the distillation of potatoes. Pure alcohol consists of hydrogen 13.70; carbon 51.98; and oxygen 34.32.

Algae. One of the families of plants into which Linnæus divided the vegetable kingdom. They are defined to be plants of which the roots, leaves and stem, are all one. The remains of algae are abundant in a fossil state in the shale of many parts of New York, and their decomposition may have contributed to the fertility of the strata in which they exist.

Alkali. A substance usually extracted from plants; and distinguished by the following properties: It has an acrid and corrosive taste and power; it changes vegetable blue to green, red to a purple, yellow to a red brown, and purple reduced by an acid to its original color. It is most used in the arts of neutralising acids. It is the best known in the shape of potash, and soda. These unite with oils and animal fat, and form soap. Lime is possessed of alkaline properties, which gives it its principal value in many cases. Alkaline substances have been divided into volatile and fixed; the volatile being known as ammonia, the fixed as potash or soda. Modern chemists have divided them into 3 classes: 1, those with a metalic base combined with oxygen, potash, soda and lithia; 2, that which contains no oxygen, as ammonia; and 3, those containing oxygen, hydrogen and carbon, as aconita, circuta, morphia, &c.

Alluvion. Land deposited by the action of rivers; either at the mouths in lakes or the sea, or on the banks in their passages to these receptacles. Constituted as it usually must be of the richer and lighter parts of the regions drained by the river that deposits it, it is the most fertile of soils, and the most valuable, when it can be drained, or rendered secure from floods. Nearly the whole of Holland is alluvial. In this country the vast tract on both sides of the Mississippi, for a great distance from its mouth, is of this character; but owing to its annual submersion is of comparatively little value. Perhaps there is no river in the United States in proportion to its length and volume, that has so much valuable alluvion on its borders as the Genesee.

Alumine. One of the earths most important to the agriculturist, and entering largely into the composition of all rocks, clays, and loams. It was formerly termed *argil*, or argillaceous earth, but Sir H. Davy's discoveries led to the belief that it was a metallic base combined with oxygen. It is found nearly pure in the Corundum; porcelain clays and kavlin contain about one-half of this earth, and it may be obtained pure from the alum of commerce, by chemical processes. Alumine is the principle that gives the peculiar tenacity and plastic nature to clays; rendering them heavy and impervious to water, in proportion to the quantity confined in them. Alumine has a great affinity for water, hence clay lands are usually more cold and wet, and more difficult to cultivate than those into which it enters in less proportions. Its presence in soils is, however, absolutely necessary to prevent porosity; and when combined in due proportion with the other principal earths, it constitutes one of the surest ingredients of a fertile soil. Much attention has of late been paid to the amelioration of clay soils, and of all the methods tried, thorough draining has proved the easiest and most effective. When clay land is drained, its texture is changed; and the plants it naturally produces, as well as those it is made capable of producing, are of a higher and more valuable kind. Alumine is of much use in the arts; it is extensively employed as a cleansing powder; as a mordant in dying; and is the basis of bricks, crucibles and porcelain.

(To be continued.)

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

ON WINTERING CALVES.

Mr Tucker,—To winter calves it requires the first rate of care and attention to have them live and do well through our long and dreary winters. I believe the best method to winter calves, is to stable them. It requires much more care and attention to winter calves out in the storms, and they will need more food and are more liable to freeze than they would be if they were stabled in a warm stable. The most of farmers in this vicinity, keep their calves out in the coldest place they can procure, and say they will do better than in a warm stable where the storms cannot beat upon them and fill their hair full of snow and ice. I know of a great many farmers in this section, that always have the first rate of calves, and on asking them the cause of having so much better calves than their neighbors, they will tell you they stabled them winters. Such men will always have good cattle, and it does not cost them half as much as it does those who winter their calves in the coldest place they can produce in their barn yards, thinking they will do better than to have a warm and comfortable stable to lay in through the long and cold winter nights. There are many farmers in our country that pretend to raise calves by letting them go to a stack of hay, that was stacked for the purpose in the summer, and there the calves are obliged to gnaw upon the stack to obtain sustenance, until there is danger of the stack falling upon them; then the farmer is obliged to remove them to another, and so on through the winter; and when spring arrives, the calves are almost reduced to skeletons, (scarcely able to walk.) Now calves kept in this way, cost more and will not look half so well when spring comes. A great many farmers pursue this method because it saves labor, and a great deal of trouble too. Some suppose calves need no water in the winter, but in my opinion, they need water as much as our cows or oxen. If there is no water in the lot where farmers keep their calves, they ought to have a trough, and carry them water at least once a day. When calves are once wintered through, there is no danger of them in future; they will thrive and grow into money as fast as anything a farmer can have. There is no easier way for a farmer to enjoy a pleasant and quiet life than to raise stock. All that is required of him is to see that his cattle are well taken care of, and have plenty to eat. Nothing looks so handsome as to see in the spring of the year, a lot of calves, and all in good condition to thrive through during the summer. If calves are well taken care of in winter, there is no danger but what they will look fine in the spring, and make far better cattle when they arrive at three years old. The beginning is what decides the future life of calves, if the farmer commences aright, and keeps his calves from the cold storms of winter, he will have good calves and good cattle too; and will not cost the farmer any more than if he had turned his calves out to a stack and let them obtain their sustenance as well as they could, and if they weathered through, well enough, if not all the same.

Thus we can see the different opinions that farmers pursue in our happy and prosperous country upon wintering calves, and after all there is only one true and just method of wintering calves, to have them look handsome and in a thriving condition when winter has passed away, and spring has come with all its attendant beauties. W. S. T.

South Venice, N. Y. Jan. 15, 1839.

(From the Mechanic and Farmer.)

PENOBSCOT FARMING.

The last number of our paper contained a report of the committee on crops of the Penobscot Agricultural Society. From this report, and the statements of cultivators connected with the same, it will be seen that the last season fortytwo bushels and nine quarts of good wheat, was raised on one acre and two and a half rods; one hundred and ninetyfive bushels of sound ears of corn, twenty bushels of beans and two cords of pumpkins raised on two acres; eighty bushels of oats on one acre; two hundred bushels of ruta baga turnips on one-fourth of an acre; four thousand three hundred and twentyfive pounds of carrots on one-eighth of an acre. These statements, which may be relied upon, prove beyond a doubt, the excellent quality of our soil, and the certainty, that by persevering industry and intelligence, our farmers may compete successfully with those of any part of New England, if not with the most favored of the western States.

We ask the attention of our readers to these statements, and would propose the question whether it is worth while to leave a soil thus productive in a land of health, good roads, schools and a settled and cultivated society, for a land of indefinite hope, without the blessings which New England posseses in its established institutions.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Saturday, Feb. 2, 1839.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Mr Wm. E. Carter, of the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, presented three seedling Camellia japonicæ, viz.:

No. 1. A single flower of good color (crimson) slightly variegated with white.

No. 2. Similar to the English Ammoneflora.

No. 3. Variety Lawrencia, a fine double flower; rose colored spotted with white. With the lover of delicate things, and with the ladies particularly, we think this variety must be a favorite.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

There were upwards of 18,000 packages of domestic cottons exported from Boston to various foreign ports, during the year 1838.

FLORICULTURE.

CULTITATION OF DAHLIAS IN FRANCE.

Scarcely any plant owes more to the care of the horticulturist than the dahlia, as it is by extreme care and perseverance united, that the numerous varieties which we possess have been obtained. Our French brethren seem to be of this opinion, for the *Annales des Jardiniers Amateurs* thus remarks, in a late number, when speaking of sowing fresh seed every year.—*Lon. Hort. Jour.*

"It is to this annual care in putting down seeds, that the rose trees, the camellias, the pæonia arborea, the rhododendrons, the azaleas, &c., have taken so large a place within the last thirty years. But in the present day, those flowers which were the admiration of our forefathers, such as the auricula, the primrose, the hyacinth, the tulip, the ranunculus, the anemones, the pink, &c., would undoubtedly be dethroned by the plants imported at a later period, without even excepting the European rose tree, were it not for those amateurs who have remained faithful to them, and rendered them that scientific assistance which has progressively made them obtain a greater number of varieties, and improved those varieties which our forefathers only obtained by chance. It is, therefore, easy to explain why in remote days one or two conquests made here and there, amongst a great number, caused so much noise, and at the same time why the progress and improvement in plants marched at so slow a pace.

The pæonies and roses particularly remained for centuries in the gardens of our forefathers, even before they ever thought of propagating them by seed. It was necessary for Linnæus, who was the first to clearly explain the generation of plants, to instil at the same time the necessity of applying the principles he laid down to flowers and domestic shrubs. However, history informs us that, centuries before the immortal Linnæus, the Arabs, more experienced naturalists than the Europeans, were perfectly aware that the fruits proceeded from the fecundation of the flowers, and that they distinguished with the greatest intelligence the different sexes. A proof that they possessed this knowledge is seen in the fact that they used to destroy, during their wars, the male plants, without which the female plants (as in the palm-tree, where the sexes are separated by individuals) could no longer present, in their fructification, the food of which it was their object to deprive their enemies. Without going so far back, it will be found that nearly all the gardeners of Europe, in temperate climates, where well aware that the melon, when they cultivated it in their gardens, presented, under the same species, the male flowers and the female flowers separated. At that time, and even now, many persons pluck off, as false flowers, those without which the good flowers, as they called the others, could not receive vitality for their produce, and consequently could give no melons.

In our fields (of France) it is well known, from time immemorial, that flax, like the palm-tree, has the male completely distinct from the female; and notwithstanding the assistance which our country has obtained in agricultural science, now widely spread and protected, it is a most extraordinary fact that the male plant passes for the female, and *vice versa*. Notwithstanding that these facts were known, neither agriculture nor horticulture, both of which are very backward in the greater part of our provinces, drew any important advantages from the marriage of plants, until the lucky attempts of modern days.

It is in consequence of science having made more rapid progress in Holland, Belgium, and above all in England, under the effective protection of the government and of rich private individuals, that we are at this present day, tributaries to these foreign countries for our finest fancy plants.

It is only within the last three or four years, after twenty-five years cultivation, that we have come to the knowledge of what a fine dahlia is. For one that we obtained almost by chance, our brethren, the English horticulturists, with their artificial fecundations, obtain hundreds.

In the year which has just terminated, it is the dahlias of England which obtained the greatest honors among the plants of our most distinguished amateurs, and it is to them that we shall be obliged to have recourse this autumn, to ensure the late conquests in dahlias, as well as camelias, in which, however, we hope to shine next year.

If we are obliged to obtain from our neighbors the most precious and remarkable dahlias, until such time as we shall be able to equal them, let us in the mean while strive to obtain the greatest advantage from their fine plants, by crossing them with our own.

We have already stated that, to shine, it is not sufficient for an amateur merely to collect the most numerous varieties, nor even the finest kinds, no more than it is sufficient to possess all the words of a language in order to write with correctness and elegance. The distribution of plants in the parterre also requires the utmost attention, and may deserve admiration in many respects. It is therefore necessary that a bed should be well distributed in all its parts, and that the plants should be selected with taste, and placed at proper and suitable distances; first, according to their nature; and, secondly, according to the most perfect rules of taste, as to their size, beauty of form, their colors and foliage, and their rotation of bloom and flower.

The celebrated Mehul, as harmonious a composer as he was a zealous horticulturist, compared tastefully distributed flower beds, sometimes to the delightful music of Mozart, at other times to the impressive and classical poetry of the great Corneille. Without rising so high, we compare the distribution of a rich and well combined collection of dahlias to the finest compositions of our most brilliant writers; whilst the plantations without taste, and in mass, are like the mingled advertisements of a newspaper.

It was to avoid this bad taste in the plantations that, last year, we endeavored more than ever to notice and describe the finest varieties of dahlias. To succeed better in this attempt we assorted the flowers, placed them one by the side of the other, whenever we could procure them. This method we found to be the most rational plan for properly marking out the position of each.

Supposing that a collection was to be planted in three rows, we should, as a matter of course, place three or four feet distance between three parallel lines; and four feet between each variety, which we should plant in quincunx.*

In the first line, or that nearest to the walk, we should plant the dwarf dahlias, that is to say, those of two or three feet, and we should take care to alternate those of two feet with those of three, so as more effectually to indent the line of the summits of the plants. We should also choose, independently of the heights of the stalks, the different varieties whose flowers, within a few lines, offered the same diameter; we should then place these varieties so as to separate them from other plants, whose color, and even forms, would agree too nearly with those of their neighbors, either on the side or rear, so that the eye should not be shocked with the monotony of too many similar plants in the same line.

If we were not rich enough in varieties to form this first line, with plants in flower of nearly the same diameter, we should commence this row so that the various sizes were in gradation from the commencement to the centre, where should be the highest flowers, the others then diminishing to the end of each line at the other extremity; from which would follow that from the two extremities to the centre, the flowers would present themselves gradually rising; and on the same principle we should plant in the second line the dahlias of three feet and a half to four or five feet, and in the third row the dahlias of five feet and a half to six feet.

By this arrangement of a bed into three stages, the flower of each individual is set off by its neighbor, both from the opposition of the forms, as well as the contrast of the colors. In a second bed of two lines we would place such dahlias as were remarkable for fine flowers, but which could not find a place in the other arrangement, either because their colors had been seen before, or because their height rendered them ineligible. An excellent horticulturist, M. Lernire, puts down such plants in large squares or circles, the tallest in the centre, and the others graduated according to their size. A noble centre for one of these beds would be the 'Duke of Bedford,' from six to seven feet high, with a diameter of six inches, and a chesnut purple color of rich velvet. Flowers, with exceedingly large flowers, might be placed in triangle, or a quarter of a circle. Large plants should stand at the angles, as well as in the centre. But, whether the plants are placed in triangles, or squares, or oblongs, or half rounds, or any other shape, we hold it requisite to place on the same line flowers of the same diameter (alternating them only when the general effect will be thereby increased,) and to vary or contrast the colors as much as possible."

* This arrangement causes the plants to give the appearance of four pips and a centre one, like the five of hearts in a pack of cards. This appearance is seen from whatever side the collection is viewed.

(From the Magazine of Horticulture.)

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE CAULIFLOWER.

Your Magazine having, by this time, an extensive circulation through the different states in the Union, it is not (in my humble opinion) unreasonable to suppose, that, through the perusal of its pages, by your numerous subscribers a greater amount of practical knowledge has been obtained, of the most approved methods of cultivating and propagating rare and choice flowering plants, than could, in any other way, have been so easily acquired.

I beg leave, therefore, to depart from the beaten track, and offer you a few brief and practical remarks on the propagation and cultivation of the cauliflower, which is not only a very curious flower

to examine, but is, when properly cooked, one of the most delicious and delicate vegetables of the whole *brassica* or cabbage tribe. The flower *alone* is the part for which the plant is cultivated; the flower buds form a close round head, and very white, and a good flower will measure from six to ten inches in diameter; but if the flower is cut after it has begun to expand or open, it will, of course, appear larger than what I have stated; but it should be known, that it is by no means so valuable as it was in its firm, close state.

Cauliflowers are raised from seed, sown as early in the spring, on a warm southern aspect, as the frost leaves the ground; again, for the autumn crop, the first week in June, on a *northern* aspect. Half an ounce of seed, if good, will be sufficient to sow a bed four feet wide, by ten or twelve in length. The soil for the seed bed ought to be light and in good heart, but not too rich with manure; but those who have frames and glass lights could forward the plants at least six weeks, by making a slight hot-bed, and covering the manure about six inches with good fresh mellow loam. About the middle of March sow the seed, being mindful to secure the frame all round with dry litter, laying boards on the top of it to keep out the rain or snow, as well as to secure the soil in the frame from the frost, which might, otherwise, penetrate through and freeze it. Supposing that the seed is sown in a frame, and it having been secured as before advised, the plants will soon make their appearance, when plenty of air must be given, every day when the weather will admit of it, by propping up the glass, in order to make them strong and healthy. The plants by the middle of April will be ready to transplant, which might be done in the same frame they were sown in, if there is not another at hand, by first taking up the plants, carefully, with a trowel, and carrying them to some warm sheltered spot, until you get the frame ready. All that would be necessary to be done, is to remove the soil from the bed, and then to fork it well over, adding a little more manure if the bed is cold; but if the bed has any heat in it, no more will be requisite, as a slight warmth is all that is wanted. After the manure has been nicely levelled with the fork, and beat down solid, replace the soil and rake it smooth; then provide yourself with a board, the width of the frame, placing it on the soil to stand on, in order to prick out the plants about four inches apart; select the strongest first, and so go on, until all of them are transplanted.

As soon as the plants begin to grow, give an abundance of air, every fine day, and water when the ground appears dry. Every warm day, the glass should be taken entirely off the frame. If the weather is fine about the 20th of May, the plants may be put out in the ground, which should be prepared for their reception, to fruit or head. A mellow, loamy soil should be prepared, that has had a bountiful supply of well decomposed or rotten manure; holes may be opened about two and a half feet apart, from centre to centre, and about twelve in diameter, taking out six or eight inches of the soil, and filling it with the kind of manure spoken of, and mixing the under soil and the manure well together. By taking the plants carefully from the bed, with a hollow trowel, they will receive but a trifling check, if any, when transplanted.

The plants must now be kept in a growing state, by giving them plenty of manure water (which might be easily obtained in any farmer's yard) three or four times a week, if there should be a continuance of hot dry weather. This is where the whole secret lies, in the growing of the cauliflower, i. e., to keep the plants growing from the time of planting, until you perceive the flower has attained a sufficient size for cutting.

If the seed is sown in the open ground in June, a similar mode of culture should be followed in the transplanting, and final planting, as recommended above. These plants will not begin to show their heads or blossoms until late in the autumn; but if any of them should not complete their growth, they will do nearly as well as in the open ground, if placed in a good cellar where there is a good portion of light. Remove them carefully, and place the roots in good earth, and the operation is completed.

Plants for producing an early crop in the spring, should be protected in cold frames during the winter. The seed should be sown the latter part of July, or the beginning of August. The plants may be set out in No. 2 pots; and upon the approach of cold weather, they should be set in a frame and protected from frost. Take advantage of every warm day in January and February, to open the frame, and in the month of March they may be removed to a declining hot-bed, where they should be turned out of the pots into the soil. Here they may remain until the middle or latter part of April, when they may be removed to a warm spot in the open ground, as before advised. If a hollow trowel is used, and the plants are taken up with a good ball of earth, they will not suffer in transplanting. Hoe and water, if the weather should be dry, and by the end of May, or early in June, fine heads of flowers may be obtained, thus keeping up a succession the year round. In large private establishments, or where they are raised for the market, they may be grown in deep frames, where they will be fit for cutting the latter part of April. At Mr Cushing's, cauliflowers are cut for the table as early as March, and the supply kept up the whole season by successive sowings, as here recommended. A good mellow soil, and plenty of water, during our hot summers, are the only requisites to ensure fine heads of flowers.

In another article, I shall give the cultivation of that fine vegetable, the Brussels sprouts.

Yours, J. W. RUSSELL.

Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Jan. 1839.

(From the Plymouth Rock.)

BONE MANURE.

In this section of the country, where nature has not been profuse in the distribution of fertile fields, rich alluvials, or verdant prairies; and where we have no overflowing Nile to meet the drafts annually made by the husbandman, on the soil he cultivates, it is a question of no small importance to the farmer, how he can, with the least expense and in the most permanent manner, restore his fields to their wonted fertility. This subject has engaged the attention of many able writers in the agricultural periodicals of the day, with incalculable benefit to the community. Lime, Plaster, Ashes, Marl, Salt, &c., have each their advocates, and there remains no doubt that they are *all* valuable as a manure, when properly applied. But as my object at this time is to treat on Bone Manure, I will confine myself to that subject.

Having seen many favorable notices of bone manure, I was induced early last May to send to the manufactory of Mr Ward, at Roxbury, and purchase twelve bushels, in order to test its utility on crops. It was too late in the season to expect any satisfactory result on wheat or grass lands, and the severe drought which nearly destroyed my corn, rendered it impossible for me to judge of its efficacy on this crop. But of its good effect on Mangel wurtzel, ruta bagas, beets, beans, &c., I can speak with confidence.

In order that the bone manure might acquire a degree of heat, about a week before applying it I mixed four bushels of crushed bones with an equal quantity of ashes, and having sprinkled it sufficiently with water, let it remain in a heap. On the 22d of May I selected about one fourth of an acre of light sandy land, and after giving it a liberal dressing of good mud compost it was ploughed, rolled, harrowed and drilled for mangel wurtzel. The preparation of bone manure in the incipient stage of fermentation, was strewed in small quantities in the first row (a single handful for the space of three feet) and omitting it in the next, it was placed only in alternate rows; the seed was then planted and carefully covered with the hoe, which, owing to its being gathered before it was perfectly ripe, did not germinate well, there was not half plants enough where the bone manure was applied, and where there was none, not half as many; in due season the vacancies were planted with ruta bagas. These came up well, but through the season of drought those rows which received a sprinkling of bone manure, exhibited a decided superiority of appearance,—although its long continuance had nearly destroyed my hopes of a crop worth harvesting, when on the 25th of August, we were favored with a bountiful shower of rain and hail, and although the hail made sad havock with the leaves, which had the appearance of having been in a pitched battle, yet from this time their growth was very rapid, at harvesting we had four bushels of mangel wurtzels, and two bushels of ruta bagas in each row where the bone manure was applied, and in those rows where it was omitted, we had but one bushel of each, and this difference was uniform through the whole. My whole crop measured about one hundred bushels; my deductions from this experiment are these: Had I applied bone manure to the whole crop which would have cost in addition about one dollar and fifty cents, I should have raised fifty bushels more of those vegetables, which would have cost me three cents per bushel and which are worth at least twentyfive cents per bushel for stock; making a difference of eleven dollars, on this small patch. A like difference was observable where applied to beets, French turnips and beans, in all these experiments the effects were truly astonishing, and established in my mind the fact, that "bone manure is one of the most powerful stimulants, that can be applied to the earth as a manure."

HORACE COLLAMORE.

Pembroke, Jan. 21st, 1839.

The oftener carpets are shaken, the longer they last, as the particles of dirt and sand which collect upon them grind the threads. Sweeping them also wears them.

To remove ice from door steps, throw on salt; it will cause the ice to crack and become loose, when it may be easily removed.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1839.

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.

The third agricultural meeting was holden at the State House on Thursday evening; and was well attended. The subjects announced for the evening were the Bread Grains, and matters incidental to them; and the discussion called up several gentlemen, whose remarks were gratifying and instructive.

The Commissioner of Agricultural Survey, after a brief statement of the proposed subject for conversation, made some general remarks as to the value of Indian Corn, its various uses, its comparative certainty and the improvements made in its cultivation. He then exhibited what he deemed the finest specimens of Indian Corn, for this latitude which he had ever seen. This corn is a twelve rowed corn and of a larger size than the Dutton corn. If there be any objection to it, it is an objection which lies against all the sorts of corn, the ears of which are large. The cob retains too much moisture; and though it may appear to be perfectly sound and dried, yet when stored in the bin it is not uncommon for it to become mouldy. This sample, which was represented as only a fair specimen of the whole field, appeared perfectly sound; and there is no doubt that each of these ears would yield, if shelled, more than half a pint of corn. The history of this corn is, that a single ear three or four years ago was brought from the northern part of New Hampshire, beyond the White Hills, by Mr Munroe of Lexington, and presented by him to E Phinney, Esq., the distinguished and well known cultivator of that town. By him it was planted and carefully nursed. It was small when first received compared with its present size. This year, and the specimen shown was of the crop of this year, the field was planted from the 10th to the 20th of May; and the corn was ripe and harvested from the 10th to the 20th of August. The season last year was extremely propitious to the soundness and perfect ripening of of corn, but this ripened well the two cold years; and yielded this year at the rate of 75 bushels to the acre. We have been asked by what name it is designated; as yet it is without any distinctive cognomen. We do not know by what name more honorable or respected among the farmers, it can be called, nor what name seems more appropriate in reference to the circumstances under which it has been brought to this degree of perfection, than to call it the Phinney Corn.

Several gentlemen then went into the discussion; and made statements of the results of their own cultivation. Formerly, and that within the memory of many now living, the raising of fifty bushels of corn on an acre would have been deemed an impossibility. But many fields could be referred to in Massachusetts, which the last year have averaged seventyfive and eighty bushels to an acre. We have it upon testimony, which would be deemed ample and conclusive in any court of law, that in many cases over one hundred bushels have been produced upon an acre. In the western parts of the State two gentlemen in the same town produced one hundred and twenty bushels to an acre. The Agricultural Society in Plymouth, a few years since, bestowed a premium upon a farmer for having raised one hundred and thirtysix bushels to the acre.

It was remarked by one gentleman at the above meeting that he had no desire to hear of these extraordinary crops. His wish was to know the average yield. Now we differed from him entirely. We are very desirous always to ascertain the highest degree of perfection to which the cultivation of any crop can be carried. What has been done can be done. If there be any mode by which our staple crops can be doubled, how important it is that we should know that mode. If this can be done without doubling the expenses of the cultivation and the costs of the product, and by means which are or can be brought within the reach of any farmer, we know of nothing more important than to learn such facts, excepting to ascertain fully the mode by which they have been brought about; and to excite the farmers to do likewise. There is with many persons an incredulity in relation to this subject, the possibility of raising one hundred bushels of corn upon an acre of land, which is wholly incorrigible. What has been often certified as matter of actual measurement upon the most respectable authority, it would seem was equally entitled to credit with other matters resting upon like testimony. We can find persons without number who do not believe that sixty bushels were ever grown upon an acre of ground. They are of that class of persons who lack all confidence in human testimony; and who never believe that anything can be done which they themselves have not accomplished. With minds thus constituted argument or proof multiplied upon argument and proof avail but little. The Messrs Pratt of Whitesboro, New York, aver that they have produced over one hundred and sixty bushels to the acre. Who shall say that the fact is impossible. The evidence by which it is attested is perfectly credible.

A few years ago a reverend and most highly respected friend of ours, resident at Martha's Vineyard, was accustomed to state that he used to plant twentyfive acres of corn, which averaged him about ten bushels to the acre. Those days have long since gone by; and the son of the same gentleman, one of the most observing and intelligent farmers in the State, now states that he commonly obtains on the same ground forty and fifty bushels of corn and from twentyfive to thirty of wheat to an acre.

We regard the crop of Indian corn as the most important product of the State; and as adapted in itself to be the foundation of the most improved and successful husbandry. Every possible encouragement therefore should be given to its cultivation. There is no grain crop which will furnish the same amount of feed for man and beast; there is none which returns more material for enriching the soil; and there is no crop of more simple cultivation, liable to fewer accidents and injuries, and more certain of success.

The meeting was adjourned to Thursday next at the same time and place, and at the suggestion of a gentleman present, who thought that such an arrangement would encourage the attendance of many farmers in the vicinity, it was voted that the meeting should be opened precisely at 7 o'clock, and close at nine The public are much indebted to the distinguished gentleman, who has presided at these meetings; who by his seasonable promptings and suggestions has elicited much information; and communicated much from his own long and careful observation and experience. He has followed the plough; and he is therefore well qualified to speed the plough. His example and lead in this case are doing a substantial service to the great cause. H. C.

EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCT.—The subjoined rests upon unquestionable testimony.

Statement of Potatoes and Carrots raised the past season on one and an half acres of land, by Horace Clapp, Houseville, N. Y.

320 bushels of potatoes, some of which weighed 2 lbs. 2 oz. each; 1340 bushels of Carrots, some of which measured 2 feet 10 inches in length. The particulars of soil and cultivation are not given. H. C.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Congress have now been in session since the first Monday in December, and yet no measure of great importance has been matured. Some persons say they did not intend to do anything. Others say that from an incongruous mixture of parties in the house they cannot do anything. Others, perhaps with a good deal of truth, declare that they have nothing to do. There is one act which it requires no extraordinary sagacity to predict they will do before the 4th of March comes round; and that is vote the appropriation for their own pay. A sort of surgical committee of Congress are making an examination of a bad case of defalcation in New York. They have found out that the horse is stolen; and they know who rode him away. They know too that he carried double; but they are not quite certain how much was carried away in his saddle bags. The thieves are out of reach; and the committee will no doubt according to the sage counsel always given in such cases by the I-told-you-so family, advise, now that the horse is stolen, that the stable door should be kept shut.

Our own Legislature are occupied with that vexatious subject, the License Law. This has proved a sad bone of contention, and bids fair to be picked quite clean. But after all the barking and growling over it, who will carry it off in triumph does not as yet appear. Would it not be well to give the law a fair trial? It is certainly rather a novelty in the history of legislation to repeal a law obviously of such great and universal importance, before it has gone into operation. The evil which this law proposes to check, abate, or annihilate, all considerate persons will agree, is indeed the greatest with which a community was ever afflicted. The prevalence of a fatal epidemic, which should decimate our population, would be a minor calamity compared with the crimes, disturbances, miseries, and deaths which have flowed from this prolific source. A fire which lay every house in the city of Boston in ashes would be a small evil compared with the wretchedness and vice, which have sprung from drunkenness within the last twentyfive years in that single city, if this could be shown to us in the aggregate, and in all its infinitely various ramifications and results. In such a case as this it is for every man to look at the matter as it is; and as far as possible to divest himself of every bias of private interest; and every influence which might pervert or corrupt his judgment. We have no party or private feelings in the matter. We would call no harsh names. We would impute no corrupt motives. We would disdain no man's opinions. But shall this terrible conflagration burn on; or is an enlightened, humane, christian community never to reach a period, when rising in all the majesty of its moral power, it will declare and decree that it shall be extinguished? The indifference with which some persons seem to contemplate the subject is truly melancholy. It reminds one of the infatuation of an individual whose well was near his front door, and had been without a curb for twenty years. Upon being remonstrated with for suffering it to remain in this dangerous condition, he replied, "why I never lost but one child down it." H. C.

(From the Yankee Farmer.)

REMEDY FOR SPRAINS, BRUISES, &c.

As it frequently happens that severe swellings occur from bruises, sprains, &c., I take the liberty to send you a recipe which has, in various instances, within my own sphere of observation, produced the most rapid and extraordinary relief. It was tried a few days ago, upon the foot of a gentleman who was suffering agony from a violent sprain, and afforded instantaneous relief. I have used it with great success in dispelling fistulous swellings

upon horses. It has never, with me, failed to reduce the swelling unless pus had formed. Its simplicity has caused it to be rejected by some, but, as it can do no harm, and as the materials are at hand, it can at least be tried. It is a mixture of one pint of soft soap; a pint of good vinegar; a handful of common salt, and a table spoonful of powdered nitre; put them into a common white basin, and bathe the part affected. I have never used it where the skin is abraded, as most probably violent pain would ensue. If, upon trial, you deem it worthy of publication, I shall be pleased to see it in the pages of the widely circulating Cultivator. T. F. NELSON.

Virginia, 1838.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Pears—Chaumontelle, in fine condition, from Mr E. Bartlett.

Apples—Ortley Pippin and Newton Pippin, each kind from Mr B. V. French and Mr E. Bartlett; Pearmain, from Mr Bartlett; Chandler and Queen Ann, from Mr L. P. Grosvenor.

There are but few apples that would be preferred to the Chandler, and perhaps none have ever been exhibited by this society which surpass in flavor the Ortley Pippin. The Chandler is a different apple from one called by that name in Kenrick's Book of Fruits.

For the Committee.
L. P. GROSVENOR.

In answer to the inquiries of a "Patron," we would remark that the back volumes of the N. E. Farmer can be furnished at $3 25 per volume, bound.

Postage on the Silk Grower's Guide will be about 21 cents divested of the covers. Price 50 cents.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Feb. 11, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 225 Beef Cattle and 850 Sheep.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—An advance was affected and we quote to correspond; First quality, $8 00 a $8 50. Second quality, $7 50 a $8 00. Third quality, $6 00 a $7 00.

Sheep.—We notice the sale of lots as follows: $3 17, $4 25, $4 50, $5 00, and $6 50.

Swine—None at market.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending February 10.

February, 1839.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday, 4	22	28	22	N. W.
Tuesday, 5	*2	12	10	N. W.
Wednesday, 6	4	12	10	W.
Thursday, 7	*7	20	20	S. E.
Friday, 8	28	48	45	S. W.
Saturday, 9	32	28	18	N. E.
Sunday, 10	*2	20	20	N. E.

*Below zero.

FARM IN GROTON FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, his farm in Groton, Mass., consisting of about 200 acres, much of it first rate land, and in a highly cultivated and productive condition. There are two dwelling houses, and commodious barns, and the place may easily be divided into two good farms. It is well stocked with fruit; with an abundance of fuel for use and sale, and excellent water. It is difficult to find a place combining more advantages in respect to comfort or profit. It will be sold on eligible terms. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer Office or of the subscriber on the premises.

Feb. 13, 1839. WILLIAM SALISBURY.

A BOAR FOR SALE.

The Subscribers are authorized to sell a boar, half *Berkshire;* he is large of his age, being twenty months old. Price $75. Apply to

Feb. 6. ep JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR SALE.

The farm belonging to the estate of the late Jotham Bush, situated in the centre of Boylston, 7 miles from Worcester, containing about 125 acres of land, part of which is in a high state of cultivation, mostly fenced with stone wall and supplied with never failing water. The house is spacious, elegant and commodious, with two wells of superior and never failing water. The situation is not surpassed by any in the vicinity. The barns are large and in good repair. About 25 tons of first quality hay, the grain stock, and farming utensils will be sold with the farm, if wanted by the purchaser. Also, the outlands, a mile distant, may be purchased with the homestead, if desired; consisting of about 125 acres of choice intervale, plain, and wood land, situated by the Nashua river. For further particulars, inquire of Thomas Bond, Esq. of Springfield, John W. Bush of Hardwick, or of the subscriber on the premises. JOTHAM BUSH.

Boylston, Feb. 13, 1839. 3w

AMERICAN SILK GROWER'S GUIDE.

On the art of raising the mulberry and silk and the system of successive crops in each season; second edition; enlarged and improved by William Kenrick. Just published and for sale by Joseph Breck & Co, at the Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Jan 9, 1839.

TO BE LET.

The subscriber offers to lease for the term of three, five or seven years, his dwelling house and gardens in South Salem, either with, or without any portion of the adjoining farm lands. The gardens, &c. contain about six acres, in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with flowers, fruit and ornamental trees; two green houses, filled with the choicest green house plants, and grapes in full bearing; a forcing wall, with seed and tool rooms, a convenient gardener's lodge, and a large ice house; sufficient may be sold annually from the garden to pay the whole rent. The dwelling house is large and convenient, commanding a fine view of the sea, and is within three fourths of a mile from the centre of the city of Salem. The above offers a desirable situation either for a gentleman's residence, or for a public garden or boarding house.

Also, to let for three, five or seven years, the farm house and barns, which are large and commodious, with the whole or part of the farm, consisting of over two hundred acres of land of the best quality, with a large orchard of grafted fruit—it is abundantly supplied with sea manure, and located near four market towns. The whole estate has a full supply of pure water. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Jan. 23, 1839. E. HERSY DERBY.

SHAKERS' SEEDS AND HERBS.

WIGHT & GIBSON, No. 44 Hanover Street, under the American House, (opposite Elm Street,) are appointed by the United Society at Harvard, Mass. as their agents for the sale of *all* kinds of *Garden Seeds*, raised and put up with directions for culture, by Jonathan Chandler.

Prices, the same as when sold by the society or their travelling agent.

Herbs, Roots, Extracts, &c. for sale as above.

January 30, 1839. 4mis

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES, &c

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1839 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and of Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles, Pæonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

10,000 Cockspur or Newcastle Thorns.

10,000 Buckthorns.

Morus Multicaulis, and other Mulberries; the trees genuine and fine, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired.

Fruit and all other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and orders promptly executed, on application to the subscriber.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.

January 30, 1839.

SILK WORMS' EGGS.

Preserved with much care, producing sulphur colored cocoons; the worm from this kind of egg wound their cocoons the last season in twenty eight days. Specimens of the cocoons may be seen at the Agricultural Warehouse, if desired. Apply to John Sullivan.

SCIONS OF FRUIT TREES.

Scions of a great variety of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, from bearing Trees, which have been proved at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., for sale by the subscriber. ROBERT MANNING.

Feb. 6. 6p

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			From	To
Ashes, Pearl, per 100 lbs.			7 50	7 75
Pot, " " "			6 00	6 25
Beans, white, Foreign,		bushel	1 35	1 75
" " Domestic,		"	2 00	2 25
Beef, mess,		barrel	17 00	17 50
No. 1.		"	14 50	15 00
prime,		"	12 00	12 50
Beeswax, (American)		pound	28	34
Cheese, new milk,		"	8	10
Feathers, northern, geese,		"		
southern, geese,		"	37	46
Flax, (American)		"	9	12
Fish, Cod, Grand Bank,		quintal		4 00
Haddock,		"	2 25	2 30
Mackerel, No. 1,		barrel	13 00	13 12
Flour, Genesee, cash,		"	9 12	9 25
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	8 87	9 00
Richmond canal,		"	8 75	8 87
Alexandria wharf,		"	8 50	8 62
Rye,		"		5 50
Meal, Indian, in hhls.		"	4 00	4 50
Grain: Corn, northern yellow,		bushel	1 00	1 02
southern flat, yellow,		"	95	96
white,		"	93	94
Rye, northern,		"		1 25
Barley,		"	90	95
Oats, northern, (prime)		"	56	58
Hay, best English, per ton,			18 00	19 00
Eastern screwed,			15 00	15 50
Hops, 1st quality,		pound	15	16
2d quality,		"	13	14
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,		"		
southern, 1st sort,		"	11	12
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	29	30
do. country do.		"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,		"	26	28
do. dry hides,		"	24	25
New York red, light,		"	23	25
Boston, do. slaughter,		"	23	24
Boston dry hides,		"	21	23
Lime, best sort,		cask	95	1 00
Oil, Sperm, Spring and Summer,		gallon		
Winter,		"	1 08	1 10
Whale, refined,		"	50	55
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.		cask	2 87	3 0
Pork, extra clear,		barrel	25 00	26 00
clear,		"	24 00	24 50
Mess,		"	23 00	24 00
Seeds; Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 63	2 75
Red Top, southern,		"	80	1 00
northern,		"		
Hemp,		"	2 62	3 00
Flax,		"	1 75	1 87
Red Clover, northern,		pound		
Southern Clover,		"		
Soap, American, No. 1,		"	6	7
" No. 2,		"	5	6
Tallow, tried,		"	13	14
Teazles, 1st sort,		pr M.	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	57	62
American, full blood, washed,		"	52	55
do. 3-4ths do.		"	47	50
do. 1-2 do.		"	42	45
do. 1-4 and common,		"	37	40
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	52	55
No. 1,		"	47	50
No. 2,		"	30	35
No. 3,		"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	15	16
southern and western,	"	12	13
Pork, whole hogs,	"	10	11
Poultry, per lb.,	"	14	16
Butter, tub,	"	20	25
lump,	"	25	28
Eggs,	dozen		25
Potatoes, new,	barrel		1 75
Apples,	"	2 50	3 00
Cider,	"	3 00	3 25

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

Sept. 20. NAHUM WARD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(From the Bangor Courier.)

RECEIPT FOR MAKING CAKES.

VERSIFIED BY S. A. A.

If there's a lady in this learned land,
Upon her tea board wishes something grand—
Let her take this advice;
Here's a cake, whose flavor's past dispute—
The most fastidious palate needs must suit;

Two pounds of flour from freshly gathered wheat,
One half a pound of butter that is sweet,
White sugar of the same weight—
A pint of milk, three eggs, a little yeast—
Such as is fresh, 'tis said is always best
A relish to create.

Part of the flour and milk and yeast mix well,
And let it stand till it doth plainly tell
'Tis as the other—light.
The butter then, the eggs and sugar stir
Together nicely—as you would prefer
Pound cake on bridal night.

The last along with balance of your flour,
To the first mixture you shall gently pour,
And let them once more stand
That the grand compound may become as light
The merest glance assure you it is right,
Then put it in the pan.

To rise your cakes fit for a courtier's table,
Requires, I judge, as near as I am able—
Five hours, or thereabout;
Then you will have, or I'm no judge, I ween,
As wholesome comfits as were ever seen,
For levee or for route.

P. S. A lady at my elbow hints,
That as a stich improves a rent in chintz,
Salt makes the dough less tough.
Use it, or not, I deem it little matter,
Since cakes like capons, never need be better,
When they are *good enough*.

WHAT A GOOD FARMER HATES.

He hates long stories and short ears of corn,
A costly farm house and a shabby barn;
More curs than pigs, no books, but many guns,
Sore toes, tight boots, and paper duns.

He hates tight lacing and loose conversation,
Abundant gab, and little information;
The fool who sings in bed, and snores in meeting,
Who laughs while talking, and who talks while eating.

THE WAY TO SETTLE DIFFICULTIES.

Two neighbors (who by the way were brothers by marriage,) had a difficulty respecting their partition fences. Although they had mutually erected a substantial fence four and one half feet in height on the line separating the sheep pasture of one, from the grainfield of the other, yet the lambs would creep through the crevices and destroy the grain.

Each asserted it to be the duty of the other to chink the fence—after the usual preliminaries of demands, refusals, threats, challenges, and mutual recrimination, they resolved to try the "glorious uncertainty of the law"—they were however persuaded by their friends to the more amicable mode of submitting the difference to the final determination of a very worthy and intelligent neighbor, who was forthwith conducted to the scene of trouble, and in full view of the premises, each party in turn, in a speech of some length, urged his claim, asserted his rights, and set forth the "law and the facts"—at the conclusion of which the arbitrator very gravely remarked: "Gentlemen, this case involves questions of great nicety and importance not only to the parties in interest, but to the community at large, and it is my desire to take suitable time for deliberation and also for advisement with those who are learned in the law and most expert in the customs of good neighbors; in the mean time however, I will just clap a billet or two of wood into the sheep holes"—and in ten minutes time with his own hands he effectually closed every gape.

The parties silently retired, each evidently heartily ashamed of his own folly and obstinacy. The umpire has never been called upon to pronounce final judgment in the case—so the law remains unsettled to this day.—*Vermont Patriot.*

A GOOD WIFE.—She loves home, believing with Milton, that—

"The wife, where danger and dishonor lurks,
Safest and seemliest by her husband stays,
Who guards her, or with her the worst endures."

The place of woman is eminently at the fireside. It is at home you must see her, to know what she is. It is less material what she is abroad; but what she is in the family circle is all important. It is bad merchandise in any department of trade to pay a premium for other men's opinions. In matrimony, he who selects a wife for the applause or wonder of his neighbors, is in a fair way toward domestic bankruptcy. Having got a wife, there is but one rule—*honor and love her.* Seek to improve her understanding and her heart. Strive to make her more and more such a one as you can cordially respect. Shame on the brute, in man's shape, who can affront or vex, not to say neglect, the woman who has embarked with him for life,—"for better, for worse," and whose happiness, if severed from his smiles, must be unnatural and monstrous. I find, I am proud of nothing in America so much as our American wives.—*Bangor Courier.*

MISFORTUNES OF THE POOR.—The slightest misfortunes of the great, the most imaginary uneasiness of the rich, are aggravated with all the power of eloquence, and held up to engage our attention and sympathetic sorrow; the poor weep unheeded, persecuted by every subordinate species of tyranny, and every law which gives others security becomes an enemy to them. Tenderness without a capacity of relieving, only makes the man who feels it, more wretched than the object who sues for assistance.—*Goldsmith.*

SLIPPERY PLACES.—A fellow coming out of a tavern one icy morning, rather *blue*, fell on the door step. Trying to regain his footing, he remarked, "If, as the bible says, the wicked *stand* on slippery places, I must belong to a different class, for it is more than I can do."

FOR SALE, A FIRST RATE FARM,

Well situated on the road leading from the Theological Seminary in Andover, to the old Boston road; lately owned by Peter F. Shed, and well known as the David Blunt Farm, containing 70 acres, more or less. There is about 20 acres of good Woodland within sight of the house. The remainder of the farm is in good condition, and is generally considered, by those acquainted with it, to be "a garden spot." There are from 300 to 500 apple trees on the place, independently of other fruit trees of great value. The farm is well walled and watered, the buildings in first rate order, and there are upon it three wells of excellent, soft water. It is well situated for a gentleman wishing for a residence in the country, being retired, and yet in the immediate vicinity of the public Schools and the Theological Seminary;—or for the farmer, who wishes to raise vegetables for market, the land being all good, and markets near. It lies about half a mile from the Ballard Vale Factory, one mile from the Rail Road depot, and nine miles from Lowell. There are upon the place about ten cords of manure.

The conditions of sale will be liberal, the owner being obliged on account of ill health, to go South.—For particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

ANDREW B. STIMPSON.

Andover, January 15, 1839. 4w

FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm situated in the southwesterly part of Townsend, on the road leading from Townsend west village to Worcester. Said farm contains 110 acres of land divided into mowing and pasturing, and a large share of wood and timber; a one story house, with two front rooms, kitchen, buttery, and two bed rooms well finished; parlor papered; wood house; well, under cover, forty feet barn, and shed, a large sheep house, fifteen by thirty feet, a large cooper shop, and another small house well finished, on the lower floor; a good aqueduct which comes into the barn yard, and a good orchard.

The subscriber will sell a part or all, and give possession this fall or winter, or next spring. Those who wish to buy, will do well to call on the subscriber, who lives on the premises, and look for themselves. ASA H. ADAMS.

Nov. 29, 1838.

MULBERRY TREES.

WM. PAINCE & SONS will make sales of trees and cuttings of the genuine Chinese Morus Multicaulis, Morus Expansa, Alpine, Broussa, Canton and other varieties, deliverable to the purchasers at such period in the Spring, as is convenient to them, and will enter into contracts accordingly.

Prices and terms for the trees and cuttings will be forwarded to all who may apply for them by mail, as well as prices of Silk Worms' Eggs, Mulberry Seeds, &c. The Multicaulis trees are remarkably vigorous, and as we first imported the genuine tree, purchasers are sure of obtaining the genuine kind. It is from this cause and from the great attention paid by them, that the trees that they have sold, have given universal satisfaction.

Dec. 20, 1838. 2m Flushing, near New York.

FARM IN BROOKLINE.

For sale a farm situated in Brookline, about four miles from Boston, containing forty acres of first rate Tillage Land, and thirty acres of Woodland and pasture—with a good House in complete repair; Barn, Chaise-house, Corn-barn, Shed, &c.

The Farm will be sold low, together with the Stock, Hay, Tools, &c. if applied for soon, at No. 30, North Market St. Boston, or Roxbury Street, near Boston line.

Dec. 26, 1838. JOHN HUNT.

NOTICE.

A person now in the Nursery business, on a limited scale, who has peculiar advantages for its extension, not possessed by any other individual in this country, wishes to connect himself with some person who can furnish a small capital, sufficient to make the business both pleasant and profitable. Inquire at the office of the N. E. Farmer.

Nov. 21, 1838.

WANTED.

In the Seed Garden, connected with the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a first rate farmer; one who has some knowledge of the management of hot beds would be preferred. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market St. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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